

'FRIENDSHIP-84': winners and forecasts

Drawing to a close are five contests from the "Friendship-84" series, scheduled prior to the opening of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The other contests (the majority) will be held in eight socialist countries starting mid-August.

Soviet fencers performed creditably in a star-studded contest in Budapest.

The USSR men's team won the foil and sabre events. The winners of the individual competition were Vladimir Aptsiauri (foil) and Mikhail Butsev (sabre). The winner of the women's competition was Gertrude Stankovics of Hungary. The best epee fencer was Erno Kolczonyi.

The GDR will host the handball and athletics "Olympic day" tournaments. The handball tournament will be impressively representative. Competing are the 1980 Olympic winners (GDR), world champions (USSR), world bronze medalists (Poland). Also participating are Hungary, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the USSR.

Good results are expected from the "Olympic day" contest. Thirty-seven gold medals were awarded in the first world championships in Helsinki last August, out of which 22 went to the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In the women's events 13 of 17 awards went to the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Of much interest is the free wrestling tournament to be held in Sofia. Sportsmen of socialist nations, particularly Bulgaria and the USSR, are immensely strong in this sport. The USSR team is made up of seven world and Olympic champions, one European champion and two national champions. Coaches had hard time selecting the team.

Another scandal has flared up in West German professional football. By prior agreement heads of 18 Bundesliga teams presented one another with the so-called Black List, noting in it their top two players not to be sold. This was done to prevent players from signing more profitable contracts with other clubs.

22-year-old Lothar Matthaus from Bayern (Munich Gladbach) played brilliantly last season and was invited to the national side. Soon a "hunt" was on for him. Club managers them-



Mikhail Butsev came out at the international fencing competition "Friendship-84" as the best fencer (sabre) while the silver medal went to his teammate Andrei Alshau.

Suffice it to say that five titled wrestlers, Olympic and world champions whose form, according to the specialists, does not fully meet the demands of the day, were not included in the team.

On the results of the above events, as well as the kayak and canoe contests due to be staged in the GDR, we will report in the next issue.

Cyclists' speeds grow for the main start

The road cycling events of "Friendship-84" will be hosted by GDR from August 18-25 and already participants are heating up in trial contests.

Soviet cyclists, who counted among the hot favorites, held a competition with the participation of foreign racers in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, where favorites of the last season dem-

onstrated remarkable speed. World champion, 23-year-old Alexander Zinoviyev of Kharkov won the most tedious 194 km bunch race in the streets of Vilnius. Despite the complex route and constant rain, he made it in just 4 hr 38 min 4 sec. His "gold team" teammate Sergei Navolokin of Alma-Ata finished only one second behind him. Racing neck to neck with the latter was Olympic champion Oleg Logvin from Minsk, who was the USSR team captain at the recent Peace Race.

Zinoviyev came second in the 72 km criterium race with 15 finishes in the streets of Vilnius. The winner was one of the national team aspirants and twice national champion from Tartu Riho Suur.

These contests, like the last Peace Race, showed that there will be an exceptionally stiff competition for the places on the national team, for now over 20 athletes are in excellent form.

SCANDAL IN THE BUNDESLIGUE

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selves broke their agreement. So the existence of the Black List was leaked to the press. Learning about it the players in all Bundesliga teams threatened strike action, so club managers had to publicly go back on their agreement.

Viadimir McMILLIN

IT WAS NOT EASIER IN DALLAS

The latest stage of the Formula 1 motor racing world championship, held in Dallas, Texas, was too difficult, like the previous one, for many drivers. They had to contend not only with the

difficult course and its far from ideal concrete covering but the +40°C heat. Of the 25 starters 17 failed to make it to the finish.

That the first place was taken by 1982 world champion Keke Rosberg was attributed by many to the novelty he used — his helmet had water cooling. Due to it he felt better in the diabolical heat than the rest, whose helmets were covered only with light-deflecting foil.

Aldo Prost is the overall leader with 34.5 points, followed by Lauda with 24 (both drive McLaren); Italian Elio de Angelis in a Lotus has 23.5 points (incidentally, he is the only racer to have finished in all nine stages).

Boris MIKHAILOV

TENNIS FINALS

Soviet tennis players have reached the finals of the "A" European zone in the Davis Cup competition, having defeated the Austrian team 3-2 in the semi-finals. The decisive point was scored by Muscovite Vadim Borisov, who won his match against Bernhard Pils in only 29 minutes.

Soviet representative in IBTF leadership

For the first time a Soviet representative, chief coach of the USSR bobsleigh national team, Roland Uptnieks, has been included among the leadership of the International Bobsleighing and Tobogganing Federation Committee. He is a member of the Federation's technical committee. The decision was taken by an IBTF Congress in Calgary.

The Congress determined the time and place of the 1985 world championships. They will be held at the end of January

in Cervinia, Italy. The European championships will be held mid-February in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

British horses to wear gas masks

Even the horses' health is jeopardized in the atmosphere of Los Angeles laden with noxious substances. That is why the rigging of horses' masks to appear in the Los Angeles Olympics from Britain will wear oxygen masks, the news agency reports.

However, even this will solve the problem of horses from among, says Peter S. Dunn, a veterinarian of the British national team who is taking the four-legged Olympians ready for the five games. That is why he is to take along a whole arsenal of anti-asthmatic medicines. However, he will have to expand his set of medical aids further, Reuter adds. There is the vicinity of Los Angeles have recently died in a break of a virus influenza epidemic.



A national indoor field competition in the country's best arenas has been held at Lenin Stadium in Moscow. Pictured is Vladimir Aptsiauri, winner of the 1000 m event, finishing at 580 cm and made top at reaching 591 cm.

Photo by Andrei K.



The USSR men's hockey championships are all in progress. The game between the teams most likely to match the championship medals will be played between the USSR and Dynamo at 19:00. The game will be a draw.

Photo by Sergei K.



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Photo by Sergei K.

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40th anniversary of Poland's resurgence: hard experience and optimism

To live among friends, enjoy common guarantees and automatically be a guarantor of the post-war territorial and political order in Europe—such is the essence of Poland's national interests.

This was stressed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski at a special meeting of the Polish parliament marking the 40th anniversary of Poland's resurgence. The Soviet delegation attending the celebrations was led by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov.

The foundation of our foreign and defense policy is our unshakable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. Polish leader emphasized his confidence for our people has not been confirmed by history and present day.

Referring to attempts being made in the West to tell Poland to go to Jaruzelski pointed out that, except Poland, no one will be permitted to

solve the country's problems. Poland will not allow her frontiers along the Oder and the Baltic to be changed by either fraud or force.

The road travelled by People's Poland over the past four decades has not been an easy one, Nikolai Tikhonov emphasized to his address. The imperialists have repeatedly sought to undermine the foundations of socialism in your country, to hinder the socialist advance and to reverse it.

The developments of the past few years clearly show that to achieve this, our class enemies will stop at nothing. They make wide use of economic sanctions, unleash ideological aggression on an unprecedented scale and do all they can to discredit socialism, to undermine the foundations of the socialist system and to wrench Poland away from her true friends and allies.

Nikolai Tikhonov further emphasized the broad spectrum of Soviet-Polish relations in the area of politics and economics, science, culture, ideology, world affairs and defence.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

High time to clarify things

The US side continues its attempts to put over the idea that the USSR has accepted the Soviet Union's proposal on talks to avert the escalation of outer space, says a statement issued by TASS. In fact, however, Washington is speaking, as before, about quite different talks which have nothing in common with the Soviet proposal. In order to achieve our clarity in relation to the subject of the talks, the Soviet side officially proposed a few days ago that a joint Soviet-US communique be published explicitly stating the content of the USSR and the USA to start talks with the aim of drawing up and signing an agreement on the prevention of the military use of outer space, including the complete mutual rejection of space weapons, and also to the establishment from the day of the start of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons, addresses the TASS statement.

The kind of reply forthcoming from the US side will show, whether it is prepared to accept the Soviet proposal, i.e., whether it is prepared for talks on precisely the banning of space weapons or whether it intends to carry on its deceitful game with regard to this question.



Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasilyev in Minsk' "Don Quixote" (Bolshoi Theatre).

A Simba Prize for Soviet ballet stars

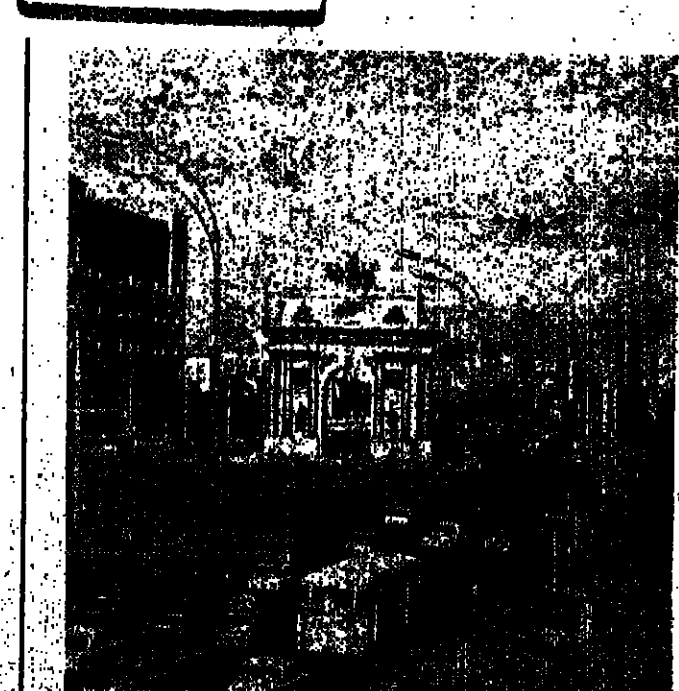
Soviet ballet dancers, Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasilyev have been presented with the International Prize of the Italian Simba Academy at a ceremony held at the Soviet Embassy in Rome. Together with a ballet group known in Italy as the "Soviet Ballet Stars", the two have been impressively performing to many Italian cities and towns.

This year the members of the Simba Academy decided to award prizes to outstanding achievements in dancing performance, said Antonio Acone, President of the Academy. He said he was sincerely happy that 200 cultural workers in various countries had decided to award this prize to two outstanding Soviet ballet dancers,

adding that their contribution to world ballet was indisputable. At the same time, he stressed their excellent ballet performances in several countries assert really humanistic ideals in art and contribute to international understanding.

Simba Prize for journalists has been awarded to Yuri Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and "Pravda" political commentator. The prize for literature went to Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevushenko.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



Victory Square, in the middle is the Triumphal Arch put up in honour of the Russian victory over Napoleon in 1812.

NEW THREATS TO NICARAGUA

Managua. New American-Honduran manoeuvres, under the code name of "Operation Limpia", have started in Honduras. The American and Honduran commands intend to disclose the numerical strength of the troops taking part. It is only known that emphasis will be put on actions involving "small forces". In other words, on training for subversive and terrorist operations.

Noteworthy is the fact that these "provocative" manoeuvres are taking place only a few days after the visit paid in Honduras by US Undersecretary for Policy Fred C. Ikle and General John Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(Continued on page 8)



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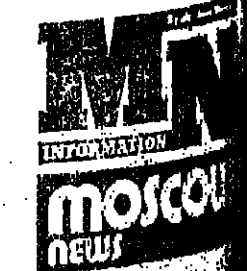
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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE VACUUM-CLEANER TRAIN DESIGNED BY LENINGRAD ENGINEERS IS CURRENTLY UNDERGOING TESTS ON UNDERGROUND LINES IN THE CITY OF THE NEVA. The rolling stock of three cars has an original system of purification, compressors, and ventilation equipment and generates 100,000 cubic metres of clean air per hour. The vacuum-blower train replaces the previous low-efficiency equipment.

● GRADUATES WILL UNDERGO TRAINING IN ICHTIOLOGY IN A NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN TASHKENT, CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN. The need for specialists in this field, new to the Central Asian republic, is linked with the fact that there is a broad programme of amelioration in the region. It helps both to cultivate new lands and to successfully develop fish farming.

FUEL-AND-ENERGY COMPLEX

IN FAR EASTERN TAIGA

A fuel-and-energy complex has been set up in Luchegorsk in the south of Soviet Far East. It is also here that the most efficient thermal power station in the region and an open-pit mine, with a capacity of six million tonnes of fuel a year, are located.

The complex continues to develop and by the end of the century it will grow into one of the biggest suppliers of fuel and energy to the mining, metallurgical, machine-building and other industries in Eastern USSR. Luchegorsk is becoming the starting point for the Single Power System of the Soviet Far East and Siberia, a part of the United Power Grid of the USSR.

ICE SAGA

This happened in the southern waters adjoining the Antarctica. Working in an area full of icebergs, the scientific research ship, "Mya Dalny", went off course and was left drifting at the will of the waves with a tangle round its screw. The "Sibirsky" which was 1,500 miles away, advised "Mya Dalny" crew to sew themselves into the ice. This piece of ingenuity worked. For the four days and nights that it took the "Sibirsky" to plough through a storm, to reach the scene of distress, the "Mya Dalny" was able to dodge the ice mountains.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FAR EAST'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

With each five-year plan the Far East—the biggest of all economic areas in the Soviet Union—plays an increasingly important role in the development of a single, economic complex of the country, writes the newspaper EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The development of the region's productive forces is determined mainly in line with the needs of other regions. The production of raw materials for non-ferrous metallurgy—the main economic specialization of the Far East—amounts to between 14 and 100 per cent of the total for the country.

In future the role of the region in the national economy will be even higher, the paper points out. This is the aim of a comprehensive programme of economic and social development formed "The Far East", which outlines the prospects of its long-term development.

INSULATION TAPE FOR PIPELINES

Welded pipes on trunk pipelines need reliable and long-term protection against corrosion. The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) tells of a new material developed by Kiev scientists and engineers. When construction began of the transcontinental export gas pipeline (Urengoi-Panayir-Uzhgorod) insula-

tion materials had to be brought from abroad. Now a new Soviet insulation material—an insulation tape with good protective properties—has been developed. It was developed just within eight months. Its prototypes were sent to the line where they were tested in real conditions.

THINGS ARE EASY WITH THE HYDROSCOPE

Dr. Anatoly Semenov, head of a laboratory at the Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses the advantages of the hydroscope (of which he was a co-inventor) in STROITELNAYA GAZETA.

The hydroscope is the world's first device that enables geologists to determine subsoil water without any drilling. With the help of the hydroscope accurate and reliable data on the occurrence of subsoil water can be obtained within two hours.

The device is especially helpful in building power lines, compressor stations, industrial and other structures in the conditions of the permafrost, where other geological methods are more costly and less reliable. In the steppes of Kazakhstan the hydroscope was used to discover underground springs. It is also useful in predicting mud slides in the mountains.

SHOLOKHOV'S HOMELAND REVISITED

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to immortalize the name of Mikhail Sholokhov, the famous Soviet writer, by his birthplace as described in the SOVIETSKAYA TURKAZH newspaper.

Sholokhov's whole life was linked with the Volga. A museum-reserve is to be set up in the reaches of the river where he lived.

It will consist of the writer's house and the museum plot of land in the Veshenskaya Stanitsa, where he lived in the house on Krushinskaya farm where he wrote "And the Flows the Don", as well as protected areas of the landscape in the Sholokhov District.

The atmosphere of the Cosacq household on the Krushinskaya farm where Sholokhov's parents lived has been fully restored. There is an exhibition of photos, letters and other memorabilia written by the writer, his "Tales of the Don" and other works.

Remember, the family have made possible the reconstruction of the decor in both small rooms in this village that Sholokhov began his writing career. At first he worked at the local Soviet, and then at a food processing group.

500,000 visitors a year are expected at the Sholokhov Museum-Reserve, which has been included in the list of national monuments.



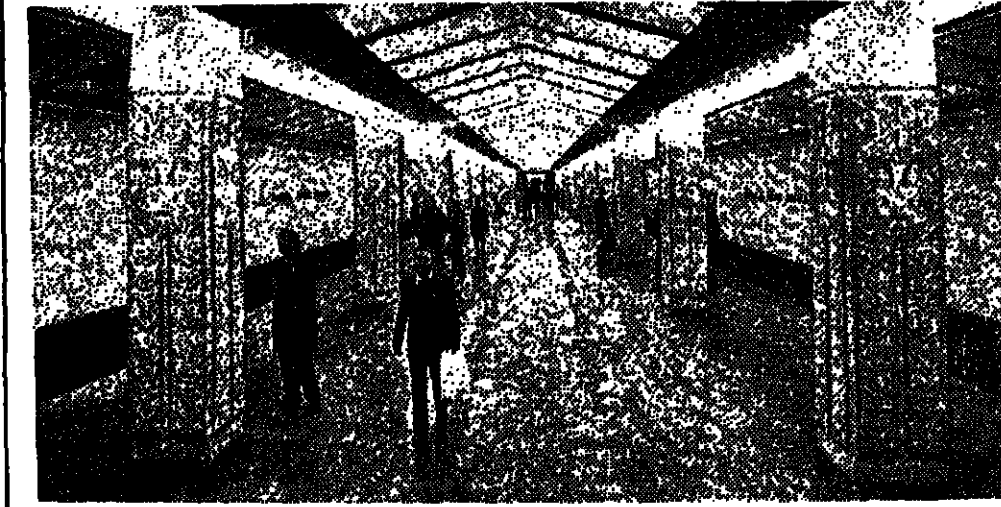
● The first train sets off along the line.

METRO IN MINSK

Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, recently became the ninth city in the Soviet Union to build a subway system. The first route, some nine kilometres long, extends under the city's main thoroughfare, Leninsky Prospekt. The service is capable of conveying 40 thousand passengers an hour. The fact that in a big city—Minsk has a population of over a million—the underground is always economically feasible is quite obvious. By the end of next year the maintenance of Minsk subway will cost 2.6 million

roubles less than the cost of maintaining the surface passenger transport.

The construction of the subway was undertaken by specialists from several Union republics, with 50 towns supplying the needed equipment. Several new methods and solutions were employed in the construction of the Minsk subway, including a new design for a column type station and an efficient and safety method for crossing a broad river by a subsurface metro tunnel.



● This Metro station was named after Yakub Kolas, the great Byelorussian poet. It is decorated in Byelorussian national style.

New combine of Siberian machine-builders

The first machines Yenisei-1200 intended for all districts of the country, have been turned out at the Krasnoyarsk production association specializing in grain harvesters. The new harvester is more reliable and convenient in operation than the previous model Sibirsk. It is also more productive—threshes nearly 1.5 tonnes of grain more per hour. Thanks to a special arrangement grain losses reduce considerably and the quality of threshing improves. Already this year about 6,000 Yenisei combines will be produced by the association.

Yenisei is the base model. Altogether, there will be about a dozen different modifications of the new machine. For example, these are machines to operate in the Non-Black Soil Zone, rice harvesters, machines for harvesting grain in the northern districts, on steep slopes.

For a transition to mass production of Yenisei-1200, the association has undergone major reconstruction, the production has been renewed and new shops were introduced. Industrial robots, manipulators and transfer lines have appeared at many sections.

LITHUANIA'S PROGRAMME FOR SAVING PO

An economical operation at the Dnieper collective farm has been a model heating system for farms. At night when there is surplus electricity it is used to heat water in the cattle sheds. The water is then used to heat the three-year-old calves conducted at the such stations are held on a massive selective and state farm. They are to avoid frequent stop-work until at night in major overruns. Fuel and speed up the equipment. They are built under the programme for saving resources up to 10% worked out by the Lithuanians. It contains a range of problems of more effective use of power resources in transport, agriculture and community services.

The programme goes the construction of with economical building it possible to cut sumption rates by a selective heat generation has been built large boiler-rooms in houses and livestock.

MAIDEN VOY OF 'PURE' SH

A new Soviet ship "Chukotka" has made its maiden voyage on its maiden voyage.

This is one of the "pure" vessels built at shipyards of Khabarovsk. It is 242.5 metres long with a speed of 15 knots, carrying capacity of 18,000 tonnes. With a crew of 18, it is a self-sufficient vessel, clearing narrow passages, loading and unloading cargo.

"Marshall Chukotka" is a cargo-measuring system.

HOME NEWS

Institute trains cooperators for developing countries

Centrosouz—the headquarters of the USSR co-operative societies—has since 1930 run in Moscow a high educational establishment for the country's cooperators. Seven years later young men and women from Mongolia were invited to study there. These were the first 12 foreign students who received Soviet scholarships within the framework of international aid programme. Since then 2,700 specialists for the national cooperative systems of 70 countries have been trained in four Soviet specialized colleges: in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Poltava and Lvov, including 1,950 cooperators trained for 56 developing countries, mainly at the Moscow Co-operative Institute.

During the studies at the Institute the Centrosouz pays foreign students grants which are twice as much as the stipend paid to Soviet students. For those who hail from warm countries the Centrosouz buys winter clothes. Travel expenses to Moscow and back are also paid for by Soviet cooperators. Foreigners are provided with free vouchers for accommodation at the country's resorts.

Like all Soviet students, foreigners use free of charge any textbooks and study-aid. They live in dormitories, the pay for which is symbolic. The main thing is that they obtain the most up-to-date knowledge and at short and comprehensive courses take their practical in the best cooperative organizations of the Centrosouz.

In the photo: in the laboratory of trade advertisements—student from Sri Lanka W. M. Sumanasekera, and Nona Gutovaya, laboratory assistant.

Photo by Georgi Streltsov



NOVELTIES IN SOVIET BOOK PUBLISHING

"Novelty in Soviet Book Publishing" is the show opened in the House of Political Education in Moscow's Tsvetnoy Square. It features more than a thousand books.

In the section "USSR—the Dawn of Peace" are books on the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace. Special emphasis is on the publications timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Among them are collections of documents on the common struggle

of the countries of the anti-fascist coalition.

Fiction figures prominently, too. A special section is made up of books marking the 125th anniversary of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. Among them are collections of volumes of the "Library of Classics" with works of national and foreign literature. They are published in editions of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 copies. On the stands are works by R. P. Warren and Shakespeare as well as Dostoevsky's "Divine Comedy", E. Hemingway's "For Whom the

Bell Tolls" and collections of Hungarian, Czech, and German poetry, etc.

One of the richest in the show is a section of books and albums on art. It has fundamental editions dedicated to collections of Soviet museums, as well as monographs on Russian art.

There is a special stand for children's publications. Among the most popular books are fairy tales by Charles Perrault and Hans Christian Andersen, "The Golden Key" by Alexei Tolstol, fairy tales by Kornel Chukovsky and verses by Soviet poetess Agniya Barto.

Medvezhy glacier comes to life

The Medvezhy glacier in the Pamirs, about 3,000 metres above sea level has come to life again. It moves towards the Abukgor River. The river and the "walking" glacier are at a distance of half a kilometre.

Another half a kilometre and beds of ice and stone, weighing many tonnes, will block the river, thus forming an unstable ice dam. High above the village a lake will be formed threatening with a disastrous bursting. And for the time being, just the eleven years, the Medvezhy glacier slowly but confidently picks up speed.

This formidable natural phenomenon takes place next to the Khrustelny settlement where geologists live. The perilous glacier stretches for eight kilometres along the stony canyon. Amid the rocks it spreads one kilometre wide. Its thickness is equal to a skyscraper of 70 floors high. The strength of the glacier is enormous: it can move any structure like a toy and crush it into pieces... I have twice seen such things happen.

Scientist Leonid Dolgushin predicted several years ago the present advance of the Medvezhy.

The speed of the glacier is not yet great. As always it is not noticeable at the initial phase of becoming active. But the movement that has begun cannot be stopped. It is about to make 50 metres every day, then gather greater speed.

Urgent preparations are being made for the advance of elements. Reliable fortifications will have to be built to protect everything on the way of destructive torrents. Geologists have their own troubles: the road they have built, leading to the adze where rock crystals are mined, will possibly be washed away. Transport communications

of the Khrustelny settlement with the mines will have to be maintained only by air. Leonid Dolgushin believes that if the waters of Abukgor River could pass through the tunnel which will be cut in the

rock next to the place of the formation of the lake, then destructive mud flows would disappear forever in Vanchsky district. But for the time being people must again take measures to control the elements.

Invented by Mikhail Lomonosov

Since ancient times, the navigators have had to know, apart from the speed of their boat, the distance left behind the stern. Many scientists have worked their brains over this task, but the first to solve it was the Russian scientist and scholar Mikhail Lomonosov. He invented a dromometer which became

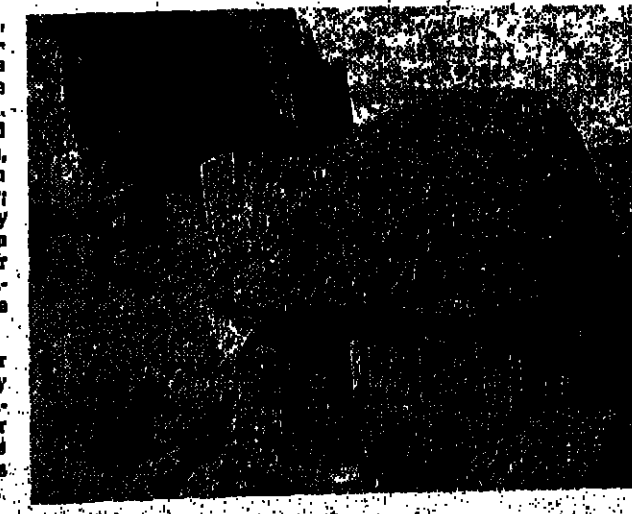
a prototype of mechanical logs which appeared much later. Lomonosov's idea was very simple. He suggested that a screw should be attached to the bottom of a vessel. The screw was rotated by the oncoming current of water and it was linked with a mechanical meter by means of a thin cable.

Places to visit

ARMENIA'S STONE CROSSES

These medieval monuments, known locally as Khachkars—vertical stone slabs with a cross carved on them—can be seen in many places in Armenia. The face of the slab is carved with intricate ornamentation. Khachkars began to be common in Armenia in the 10th century, archaologists believe that they replaced the early Christian tombstones. Khachkars of a later period, put up in the 12th century, are distinguished for the exquisite intricate carving.

In the photo, Khachkars near the former Georgian monastery (which means "Spain" in Armenian). Legend has it that the spear which one of the Roman soldiers plunged into the side of Jesus Christ was preserved there.



VIEWPOINT

SOVIET ECONOMY AND WELL-BEING GROW AT HIGHER RATE

Leonid UMANSKY

Head of the Statistical Information Department, the Central Statistical Board of the USSR

The first six months of 1964, the fourth year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period to end in 1975, saw much higher rates of the country's economy development, as well as a higher efficiency of social production and the growing well-being of the nation. The Soviet economy is free from crises, depression, inflation, massive closures of factories, mines, and from unemployment. Moreover, in the current year we saw a more balanced and well-proportioned development of each industry and of the economy as a whole despite its tremendous scale and complex interrelations. Let us cite some facts.

The industrial output growth over the comparable period of the last year is 4.5 per cent, higher than the planned 3.8 per cent target. What was behind such a high rate of growth? Much of the growth we attribute to the growth in productivity. During the first three years of the current five-year plan, higher productivity was responsible for 81 per cent of the achieved growth. In 1963 the figure was 88 per cent, and in the first half of the current year 95 per cent of the growth was achieved through higher productivity. Industrial performance, productivity included, was improved thanks to the introduction of new, advanced technology. In the first half of the year alone about four thousand mechanized production lines were introduced, and more than 2 thousand production areas, workshops and other industrial units were automated. Industrial automation means are given priority. The production of industrial robots, for instance, went up by 44 per cent over the comparable period last year.

A 4.2 per cent increase in productivity of labour was achieved in industry as a whole, a 2.4 per cent increase was recorded in construction, and a 2.3 per cent increase—in the railway transport.

All the industries continued to expand. Capital investments became more cost-efficient. The commissioning of fixed assets, that is of industrial buildings, structures, machinery and equipment, proceeded at a rate exceeding by 9 per cent the last year's figure for the same six months. 133 top-priority projects were put into operation. The first strand of the Urengoi-Centre pipeline extending for more than 3,000 kilometres was completed. Irrigation was extended to another 230 thousand hectares and some 240 thousand hectares of land were ameliorated. Water was supplied to 1.4 million hectares of pastures.

One more impressive figure. The volume of the Soviet foreign trade went up by 7 per cent over the comparable period of the last year and reached 60,000 million roubles for the first six months.

As of 1 July 1964, the Soviet Union was a home for 215 million people.

(For data on social progress see our next issue.)

ENTERTAINMENT

In London there was a big success for the debut on the stage at the Covent Garden Royal Opera House of young Soviet singer Paola Burchuladze, who sang the part of high priest Ramphis in a new production of opera "Aida" by Verdi. The voice of the Georgian singer Paola Burchuladze has a surprising force and simultaneously a plasticity. Powerful and deep, this is a voice of a striking scale, noted the newspaper "Morning Star". In the picture: Paola Burchuladze.



FACTS and EVENTS

Opera. S. Moniusko's opera, "Galka", was recently given its first Siberian performance. The Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet company as well as their colleagues from Poland worked on the production, which continues the theatre's tradition of promoting the classical music of socialist countries. Previously audiences at "Siberia's Bolshoi Theatre" have been able to acquaint themselves with operas and ballets written by Bulgarian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak composers.

Museums. One of the most interesting monuments of Russian architecture dating back to the time of Peter the Great — the Menshikov Palace — was partly opened to the public three years ago in Leningrad. Recently, after having undergone fundamental restoration work, another four rooms were opened. They include the "Turner's Room", the "Trellis-Work Room" and the Main Hall.

Festivals. The traditional festival of chamber music has got underway in Kuusmo, Finland. It is attended by well-known artists from many countries including soloists and groups from the USSR. A chamber trio from Moscow consisting of pianist Eliso Virsaladze, violinist Oleg Kagan and cellist Natalia Gulman, the well-known composer and pianist Vasily Lobanov, Bolshoi Theatre soloist Melvola Kersavilli and the Ciurlionis string quartet (Vilnius).

Academy of Music

The newly opened Moldavian Conservatoire has announced its first entrance exams in the republic's capital, Kishinev. The Academy will train orchestra musicians, conductors, composers, opera and musical comedy soloists, singers of folk and variety songs, and folklore artists.

It is the 21st Conservatoire in the Soviet Union. Other Conservatoires are in the biggest cities and cultural centres of the country. The leading and world-famous ones are the Moscow and Leningrad Conservatoires.

There are about 40 higher schools in the Soviet Union training specialists in art and culture in line with the country's tuition-free policy.

Competition to enter such institutes is traditionally stiff, especially in the case of the prestigious ones such as the USSR Institute of Cinematography, schools run by the famous drama theatres: Moscow Art Theatre, Maly Theatre and Vakhtangov Theatre. There are dozens of applicants to one vacancy every year, sometimes hundreds.

ITALIAN MASTERPIECES FROM SOVIET MUSEUMS



Bartolomeo Manfredi: "Portrait of the Roman Officer Bartolomeo Chenna".
Francesco Granacci: "Our Lady on Throne With Child and John the Baptist as a Young Boy".

scholars. Several years ago, the USSR Ministry of Culture suggested that the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts render assistance to these museums in attributing and restoring their valuable masterpieces. The objective was to learn more about the treasures in the possession of Soviet museums.

From the Kiev State Museum of Western and Oriental Art comes a very impressive casket-reliquary which is believed to have been made in Umbria in the early 14th century. Such caskets are rarely found outside Italy. Viktoriya Markova, the art scholar who was involved in the selection of the exhibits, maintains that the casket is the best in the world. Another masterpiece is the altar composition by Francesco Granacci, depicting Our Lady with Child and John the Baptist as a Young Boy. It comes from the Odessa Museum of Western and Eastern Art and is one of the few pictures by this painter to bear an exact date, 1519. "Portrait of the Roman Officer Bartolomeo Chenna" done in 1609 by Bartolomeo Manfredi, the most famous follower of Caravaggio, belongs to the Kharkov Art Museum. Experts believe that it will hold its place



next to the famous "Portrait of Alois Vignacourt" done by the same artist in 1608. Several still lifes are from the Mozhanak Local History Museum in the Tambov Region. On one of them art historians deciphered with great difficulty the name of Caravaggio, a Northern Italian artist, who lived in the 16th century.

However, far from all the exhibits are attributed, providing ample opportunity for both scholars and art lovers to have their say about who painted them.

The exhibition is supplemented by explanatory notes, photographs, and X-ray photos which introduce visitors to the history of, and restoration process involved in, each work.

The collections of Soviet museums still have a lot of surprises up their sleeve for art scholars and many works by unknown masters which await attribution. Meanwhile, the exhibition at the Pushkin Museum which will be open till the end of August will serve both as encouragement for further research and as a source of enjoyment for art lovers in general.

Larisa SIDLITSKAYA

NEW UZBEK BALLET

"Tomiris", a ballet by the 37-year-old Uzbek composer Ulugbek Musayev, was recently given its first performance in Tashkent, at the Alisher Navoi Bolshoi Theatre. The action takes place in the remote past — in the sixth century B. C., when the countries of Khorezm, Bactria, and Sogdiana were taking shape in Central Asia and the nomadic tribes of the Saks and Massagets lived in the area.



This photo was taken in the town of Gera in the GDR during the performances of Soviet artists who attended the 20th festival of amateur art.

Pamirs as linguistic museum

Scholars from the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature, attached to the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, have completed their description of all the languages and dialects in the Pamirs. The concluding stage of this mammoth piece of research which has taken fifteen years was the publication of the monograph, "The Khushan Dialect of the Rushan Language".

The Institute of Pamirs Studies was especially set up for the study of Pamir dialects, says Doctor of Philological Sciences D. Karamshoyev. The Pamirs, inhabited by no more than 100 thousand people, are unique

linguistic museum. The inhabitants speak and write in modern Tajik language. However, villages which in the past were cut off from the outside world as well as from each other by impassable mountains developed dialects of their own which exist to this day. On study of such dialects helps to decipher many mysteries of history, as well as ancient languages. We can also improve our understanding of the extinct Scythian, Bactrian, Avestan, Sogdian, and Khorezmian languages. Now we have a scientific basis from which to work towards the publication of "The Survey Dictionary of the Pamir Languages".

WHAT'S ON!

July 24-27

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 27 — A variety concert. Guest performances by the Opera and Ballet Theatre of Byelorussia. 24 — Offenbach, "Hoffmann's Tales" (opera). 25 — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — "Operetta... Operetta". 25 — Feltsman, "An Old Comedy". 26 — Suppa, "Die schöne Chelise". 27 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samoylovskaya St.). 25 — Sparansky, "Yoh-ho". 24, 26 — Livanov, Bardin, "Don Juan-84". 27 — Shitok, "Hoch's Ark".

Mayakovsky Theatre (19 Hartzen St.). 24 — Williams, "A Cat on a Hot Tin Roof". 25 — Ostrovsky, "A Bankrupt". 26 — Radzinsky, "Between Love and Death". 27 — Williams, "A Streetcar Named Desire".

FILMS

"The Copper Age" (Gorky Studios).

Apprentice Yemelyan's home-fair (6 Furmanov St.).

Apprentice Yemelyan's home-fair (6 Furmanov St.).

BUSINESS

15 YEARS ON SOVIET MARKET

There is a long standing co-operation between Soviet organizations and the British firm Amerham International which specializes in the development and production of chemical substances for superprecision research.

Our links are of a durable and mutually beneficial nature, the firm's representative Andrew P. Sandham told an MNI correspondent. Thus, we supply the USSR with reagents used for work in the area of gene engineering, and, in turn, buy from the Soviet partners a range of superpure chemical substances. Significantly, now the level of purchases from the USSR exceeds our exports.

Chemical specialists and Soviet colleagues exchange research in-

formation in the area of biomedical research. For instance, we have close contacts with the scientific centre of biological research in Puchchino, the Shevchenko Institute of Biorganic Chemistry. We have already held several seminars in the USSR.

A great factor in the development of our cooperation, he stressed, is the firm's constant participation in international shows held in the USSR. Thus we showed our achievements at the "Chemistry-82", "Science-83" and "Biochemistry-84" shows. We hope that the links already established will bear concrete results in business as well as joint scientific and technological research and development.

Ernest POLIVANNY

Prospects inspiring optimism

Banco di Napoli is one of the oldest partners of the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade. It occupies one of the leading places among the 50 Italian banks which have business with our country.

As the head of the bank's Moscow office Giuseppe Melodia told an MNI correspondent, the bank participates in the transactions involving seven to eight per cent of the entire Soviet Italian trade. Giuseppe Melodia stressed that the bank participates in financing built exports to the USSR and its imports to Italy.

Specially, the bank financed deliveries by Italian firms of compressor stations and valves for the gas pipeline Uren-ge-Bumary-Uzhgorod, whose gas is already serving Western Europe, including Italy. It also financed sales to the USSR of equipment for the car industry, equipment for the exploitation of oil and gas fields, exports of FPS truck cranes, chemical products, etc. For its part Banco di Napoli promoted the arrival of Soviet goods and materials to the Italian market, specifically, oil, meat, refrigerators, freezers, etc.

The permanent office of our bank in Moscow accredited with the State Bank of the USSR helps greatly promote our activities in the Soviet market. It helps our clients to establish business contacts with interested Soviet organizations, hold talks and consultations on issues of trade with the USSR. We also get much help in our work from the State Bank of the USSR.

We are pleased with the results and the prospects now opening up in Soviet-Italian trade are inspiring optimism.

Natalya PAROYATNIKOVA

Polish goods in Moscow

Still on in Moscow is the export goods show "Made in Poland". A word to its participants.

Perenc Jacok, trade representative of the firm Vortus—as one of Poland's largest electric equipment trading concerns.

Our firm sells its products in over 70 countries but our biggest trading partner still remains the Soviet Union. We supply all Soviet republics with medical devices, equipment for public catering, industrial fittings, photo and cine equipment.

Danila Blonska, employee of the foreign trade enterprise Agromot-Motomport:

Our firm is the country's only importer and exporter of agricultural machines. We have long and fruitfully cooperated with the Soviet Union, and specifically sell you agricultural machines and equipment, such as grain drills and potato diggers, in whose production our country specializes within the framework of the multilateral agreement of the CMEA member-states. Of the agricultural machines imported from the USSR the most popular are the Belarus tractors which are very comfortable and reliable machines.

There are many visitors at the stands of the foreign trade enterprise Remex, which displays jewelry made of silver and amber, original wooden furniture, cut glass, handmade tapestries, copies of old weapons and icons and ceramics. The products are exported to the Soviet Union, other CMEA member-countries as well as several capitalist countries.

The opening of a gas condensate field in the Soviet Union.

The USSR will supply Finland with six more Soviet CP-1 electric locomotives by the end of this year under an agreement signed between V/O Energo-mashaport and the Board of State Railways of Finland. More than 100 CP-1 electric locomotives are currently playing the railways of Finland. Joint work is under way to develop a 24-wheeled electric locomotive with a capacity of 11 MW.

Port in Freedom Island

Leningrad engineers have completed designing a port, to be built in Cuba, the Freedom Island.

The port equipment will be erected on the shores of Nipe bay in the Holguin province, where a metallurgical industry and a large integrated plant are to be sited. Ships with up to 50,000 tonnes displacement will deliver raw materials such as coal and iron ore to the new port.

According to V. Korobeinikov, Chief Engineer of the project, the port will be able to receive up to 4 million tonnes of cargo a year, the unloading of which two moorings of 300 metres long each will be built.

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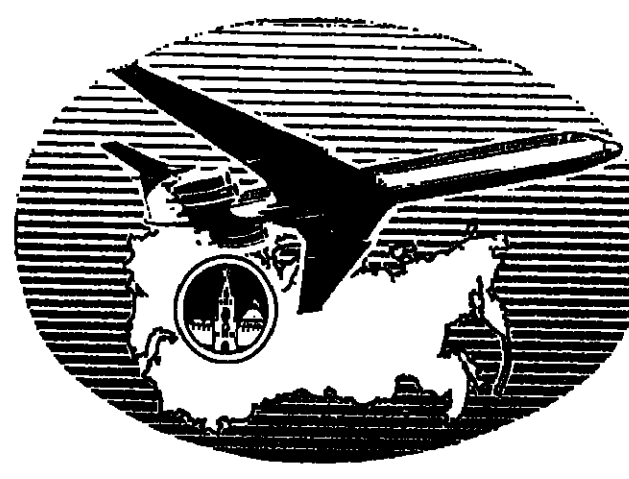
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Philately

In honour of the long space flight

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a new postage stamp (in 15 kopek denomination) in commemoration of the 150 days and nights long flight of the Soyuz-7 and Soyuz-8 orbiting complex piloted by Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov.

TRANSIT VIA THE USSR



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АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

Contacts and contracts

© The Soviet Union and Romania have discussed the question of further development of trade and economic links between the two countries. The discussions centered mainly on participation of Romanian organizations in the projects of the Soviet gas industry. The two sides signed an intergovernmental agreement on bilateral co-operation covering 1984-1988 on

the opening of a gas condensate field in the Soviet Union.

© The USSR will supply Finland with six more Soviet CP-1 electric locomotives by the end of this year under an agreement signed between V/O Energo-mashaport and the Board of State Railways of Finland. More than 100 CP-1 electric locomotives are currently playing the railways of Finland. Joint work is under way to develop a 24-wheeled electric locomotive with a capacity of 11 MW.

VIA TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS

Intourist news

Recently a group of tourists from New Zealand and Australia visited the Soviet Union and travelled throughout the country from east to west via the Trans-Siberian railway. Their trip was organized by Intourist in association with "Atlantic Pacific Travel", the New Zealand tourist agency.

Our wide-ranging programme, called "The Soviet Way of Life", is dedicated to getting to know your country, said Tim Round, the agency representative. Our aim is to help New Zealanders find out the truth about the USSR, which for us is a virtually unknown country. This is my sixth visit to the Soviet Union and I can say that I feel more at home here than anywhere else in the world. Russians are a very hospitable and friendly people.

I write stories for children. So, perhaps, I will get started on a book telling young people about the USSR, its geography and history.

Viktor YEVKIN

